

USE OF PROPARGYL GLYCINE AMINO PROPARGYL DIOL  
COMPOUNDS FOR PREVENTION OF HYPERTENSION

RELATED APPLICATIONS

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This application is a divisional of U.S. Application  
Serial No. 09/479,280, filed 6 January 2000, which issued as U.S.  
Patent No. 6,342,624, which is a continuation of Application  
Serial No. 09/969,522 filed on 13 November 1997, which is a  
continuation of Application Serial No. 08/771,334, filed on 16  
January 1996, which is a continuation of Application Serial No.  
08/199,237, filed 28 February 1994, which issued 16 January 1996  
as U.S. Patent 5,484,812, which is a continuation-in-part of  
Application Serial No. 07/784,272, filed on 29 October 1991,  
which issued on 29 June 1993 as U.S. Patent 5,223,535.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Renin-inhibiting compounds are known for control of  
hypertension. Of particular interest herein are compounds useful  
as renin inhibiting agents.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Renin is a proteolytic enzyme produced and secreted  
into the bloodstream by the juxtaglomerular cells of the kidney.  
In the bloodstream, renin cleaves a peptide bond in the serum  
protein angiotensinogen to produce a decapeptide known as  
angiotensin I. A second enzyme known as angiotensin converting  
enzyme, cleaves angiotensin I to produce the octapeptide known as  
angiotensin II. Angiotensin II is a potent pressor agent  
responsible for vasoconstriction and elevation of cardiovascular  
pressure. Attempts have been made to control hypertension by  
blocking the action of renin or by blocking the formation of  
angiotensin II in the body with inhibitors of angiotensin I  
converting enzyme.

Classes of compounds published as inhibitors of the  
action of renin on angiotensinogen include renin antibodies,  
pepstatin and its analogs, phospholipids, angiotensinogen  
analogues, pro-renin related analogues and peptide aldehydes.